## AMERICAN WOMEN THERE.

Probable Victims Include Some Guests of Minister Conger.

## PRINCE TUAN RESPONSIBLE.

He Is Said to Have Poisoned or Imprisoned Emperor and Empress.

Chinese Diplomate Say There Is Now No Government in Pekin-Russia Accused of Retility for the Situation in Preventing the Use of a Large Japanese Force in Time to Relieve the Legations in Pekin-Great Britain Planning Some Move With Janen -Chinese Minister in London Told to Notify the Pekin Authorities That They Will Be Held Personally Responsible for the Safety of Foreigners-We Are to Send More Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

London, July 6 .- There is still no confirmation of the awful rumors from Pekin which are circulating in Shanghai on Chinese authority. The sensational newspapers here print lengthy stories purporting to have been cabled from Shanghai, describing the atrocious savageries which are there believed to have ended the existence of all the foreigners in the capital, but they are admittedly based on whisperings affoat in

The correspondents who I transmit them declare that they are unable to resist the conclusion that the terrible tragedy has been consummated. One bids the public to prepare to hear of outraged women, tortured children, and public executions of foreigners, including women and children.

Another professes to tell of the mob mad dened with fury and triumphs pouring through breaches into the courtyard of the British Legation, which was converted into a shambles. The natives of Shanghai, he says, whisper the story under their breath. Their attitude toward foreigners they meet on the streets is strangely altered. The better classes of Chinese display a demeanor of pity rather than triumph.

Another despatch says three Chinese servants eigners, numbering 1,000, including 400 soldiers and 100 members of the Chinese Customs, and | that date. legation until the food and ammunition were exhausted. Then the legation was burned and all were killed. It is also reported that the Emperor and the Dowager Empress have been

The probability that such scenes as described justify the rejection of the accounts, but they are certainly unauthenticated, and the correspondents who send them are in no wise the most reliable of the English journalists in Shanghai.

Nothing can be ascertained of the result of Great Britain's request of the Chinese Minister that he inform the authorities at Pekin that they would be held personally responsible if the members of the legations or any other foreign-

It is stated that the Chinese legation in Berlin made a fruitless attempt to-night to cable to Pekin, and that it is believed that the legation staff are preparing to leave the German capital. The legation in Paris is described as looking like a house where death has occurred. The Venetian blinds are kept closed, and strict orders have been given to the con-

The Secretary of the Paris legation is repre sented as declaring that a Chinese Government no longer exists, and that the country is in a state of revolution. He says that twothirds of the Chinese quarter of Pekin has been burned and looted by the Boxers. who have no more respect for the Chinese than they have for foreigners. He adds that if the members of the Government were not prisoners they would have sent instructions to the Chinese representatives abroad.

This, indeed, is the attitude of Chinese officials everywhere, not only in Europe, but also in the undisturbed parts of China. Prince Tuan, it is declared, heads the Boxer revolt, and he has killed or imprisoned the constituted authorities, including the Emto take polson.

The newspapers here continue to agitate the matter of the reported refusal of certain powers to allow Japan to grapple with the trouble. There is no reliable information on the subject. but a majority of the papers, ever ready to cast suspicion on Russia, do not hesitate to hold her responsible.

The Daily Mail's Yokohama correspondent declares emphatically that Japan could have relieved Pekin if she had had a free hand. Her strength was ample and her ability to use it unquestioned, but the Mikado's Ministers have been excessively cautious, fearing to precipitate complications among the Powers.

The speculations in London respecting Great Britain's communication to Japan, mentioned by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons, do not help to knowledge of the actual position. Fears are growing that the divergence between the Powers regarding a solution of the whole problem will seriously affect the Contfnental money markets. There has been a panic for three days on the Berlin Bourse, not only in Chinese stocks, but in German industrial shares

ing. To-day the Vienna Bourse followed suit. LONG LEAVES WASHINGTON.

Said to Be on the Way to Canton to Consult

and bank stocks, even German consols suffer-

the President. WASHINGTON, July 5. Secretary Long left Washington this evening. Information as to his destination cannot be obtained. It is said that he has gone to Canton to consult the President about the situation in China.

LOOKING TO JAPAN FOR AID. Mr. Brofrick's Statement of the Need of Re-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, July 5 .- Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Brodrick stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that no further news had been received from Pekin. The Government had received no confirmation of the rumors of a general massacre of the Europeans at the Chinese capital.

Mr. Brodrick said that in the opinion of the commanders in China no advance was possible until the allied forces were increased, but the Government were hourly expecting a reply from the Japanese Government regarding reenforcements. Her Malesty's Government, Mr. Brodrick said, had intimated to the Chinese Minister to Great Britain that the authorities at Pekin would be held to be personally guilty f any members of the European legations or any other foreigners suffered injury. The Chinese Minister had been requested to convey this message in such a manner as would ensure Its delivery to the authorities at Pekin. The was also asked to see to it that its purport was made

known to the Viceroys throughout China. Replying to a question by Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Brodrick said the Foreign Office had no information to the effect that the American Admiral Kempff had opposed the policy of attacking the Taku forts on the ground that by this attack the Chinese regulars would be forced into an alliance with the Boxers. The British Admiral telegraphed that the Admirals of the allied forces were working in perfect

Replying to a question as to whether Great Britain was at war with China, Mr. Brodrick said it was doubtful whether there was any or ganized Government in China with which Great Britain could consider itself at war. The first attack on the British Legation was made on June 19. The summer quarters of the British Legation had been destroyed on June 9, and the the British Minister on June 10.

GERMAN MARINES REVENGE. Burned Buildings of the Chinese . Foreign

Office After Baron Von Ketteler's Death. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 5 .- A message received from Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Pekin, dated June 24, dwells upon the desperate position of the people there and asks for help. The German marines occupied the city gate after burning the buildings of the Tsung-li-Yamen. This followed the murder of Baron Von Ketteler by the Chinese soldiers.

A message received in Berlin says the Boxes agitation is spreading to Chefoo and the attitude of the Chinese soldiery is threatening The American Admiral (Commander Rodgers?) is preparing for the departure of those under his protection.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5 .- Admiral Alexief telegraphs as trustworthy Pekin news dated June 28. This is to the effect that half the Russian Legation had been destroyed. All the other legations had been burned except the British, French and German. The provisions of the Europeans were beginning to fail.

Capt. Dodovolski, the senior Russian pava officer at Taku, telegraphed here asking for instructions as to the disposal of Chinese pris oners. The Foreign Office and the Admiralty sent an indefinite reply to the effect that Russia was not yet in a state of war with China.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Admiral Alexieff, dated June 80. via Port Arthur, July 1: "Gen. Stossel reports that the German landing party of officers and men entirely subordinated themselves to Russian command. During the fighting of the combined forces their conduct was beyond all praise. They displayed signal gallantry, perfect discipline and knowledge of their work. The anding party suffered heavy losses."

Paris, July 5 .- The French Consul at Tien Isin telegraphs that the French, German and Japanese Legations at Pekin were safe on June who escaped from Pekin report that all for- 25. The other legations, the customs buildings and the missions had been destroyed. M. Pichon and his wife and family were alive on

WE WILL SEND MORE TROOPS.

Battalion of the Fifteenth Ordered to Sail or

July 18-Others to Follow. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.-Knowledge of the ppinion of the naval commanders at Taku that the international force of 15,000 men ashore there is not sufficient to open a way to Pekin and the belief that the Chinese troubles will assume proportions beyond the ability of that force to suppress caused the Government today to begin active preparations for increasing its military force in China. Hurry orders were issued for a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry to proceed to Nagasaki, and arrangements are under consideration to send other troops to that place to be diverted thence to Taku in

stead of to Mantia. The Government adheres to its belief that the dethronement of Prince Tuan and the restoration of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to power, if they be alive, is necessary for the future safety of the empire, but the decision to increase the United States military force on Chinese soil is due to a grent extent to the present demands of the situation. While no hope is held that the American reenforcements will arrive in time to save the lives of the foreign envoys and those in their care at Pekin orde must be restored, the safety of foreigners guaranteed and Tuan and his adherents, or whoever are responsible for the tragio occurrences at the capital, must be punished.

The Government's sudden activity, in the face of its declaration that no more troops would be sent to China unless their services were urgently needed, is believed to be due to

face of its declaration that no more troops would be sent to China unless their services were urgently needed, is believed to be due to advices received to-day from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai that a failure to restore order in the North will be followed by an uprising among the anti-foreign element in the southern provinces, which, he says, is growing stronger daily.

Large increases in the allied forces being deemed necessary by the foreign commanders at Taku the Government hopes that its decision to augment its military contingent in China will cause other nations interested to increase their quotas in proportion to their interests in the empire. This idea specially commends itself to the American officials, because the restoration of the Empress's party will probably mean the preservation of the empire. It is believed that the allied Powers will then be in a better position to demand of the Empress indemnity for the massacres of their citizens and subjects.

The increase in the American military force will be made without any formal declarations of such intention. The Government does not intend to order any troops direct from the United States to China, but there is no doubt that many regiments to be ordered to the Philippines and which would have gone there had there been no trouble in China will be diverted at Nagasaki and sent on to Taku. Army transports that heretofore did not stop at Nagasaki on the voyage to Manila will now touch at that port until further orders. The War Department officials admit that all troopships from this country to the Philippines will stop at Nagasaki all through the summer months and probably until October.

It is not proposed to gend troops from Manila to China, unless a sudden emergency should arise making such action necessary. On the other hand, there will be transports sailing from San Francisco twice a month with troops for the Philippines to relieve the Volunteers that will have to come home by the first of next July. With the present force in the Philippines th

ders to get ready to leave San Francisco by August 1 and will go on the transport saling on that date. It will also go to Nagasiki and will undoubtedly be diverted to China.

This is as far as the War Department has gone in the plans, but other arrangements are under consideration that may mean the diversion of other troops to China. There has been a delay

in the adoption of a schedule of troops to go to the Philippines owing to the Department having changed the original plan of Gen. Miles to bring troops away from Cuba and Porto Rico. Orders were issued to day for the return of the Second, Fifth and Eighth regiments of infantry from Cuba, and a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry and battalion of the Eleventh Infantry from Porto Rico. It is proposed to use these troors as far as possible to garrison the posts made vacant by the transfer of troops from the United States to the Philippines, and until the assignment of the Cuban troops is made it is not known what other regiments will be ordered to Manila. It is of the battalions from Porto Rico sha. Plattsburg and Fort Ethan Allen to replace be battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry ordered sharf rancisco to-day.

The arrival of the cruiser Brookspan. Agas-

HOPE ARANDONED IN WASHINGTON Thought to Be No Chance Now of Saving

WASHINTON, D. C., July 5 .- A despatch was received to-day from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai. As it contained what the State Department interpreted as orinions and not news, it was not made public. Mr. Goodnow said that unless the allied forces in the north were increased sufficiently to guarantee the preservation of order, there would probably be an outbreak in the southern provinces. The Boxers, he said, were growing stronger daily. Mr. Goodnow did not add a word of Pekin news and from no other source did the Department get any advices about the situation there.

The opinion of Mr. Goodnow, for so the Department prefers to term it, causes much concern in Government circles. The feeling heretofore has been that the Viceroys of the southern provinces would succeed in maintaining order and protecting foreigners in the territory within their jurisdiction. Promises to that effect had been made by the Viceroys of the great southern provinces, including Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Canton advance on Pekin was made at the instance of They had asked this Government not to send any troops to their districts, coupling this with a declaration that they were capable of protecting foreign interests. The Government responded that so long as order was preserved and American life and property respected, no troops would be sent. As late as to-day the Chinese Minister presented to the Secretary of State a telegram from the Viceroy at Nankin renewing his request that no American troops be sent to his province.

The diplomatic representatives of most of the Powers interested in the Chinese troubles called on the Secretary of State to-day in quest of news of the situation at Pekin. Great astonishment was expressed by some of them over the decision of the Russian and British Admirals at Taku that the allied force ashore there consisting of at least 15,000 men, was not sufficient to proceed to Pekin. The Government officials, despite the apparent preparations to send a large force of American troops to China profess to be o' the opinion that 15,000 trained European, Japanese and American troops will be able to overcome the resistance of the Chinese Army of 140,000 reported to be between Tien-1 sin and Pekin. From what is learned of the exchanges of opinion between the State Department officials and diplomatic representatives here it appears to be the general idea that the allied forces now ashore are sufficient for all purposes, and that the Chinese Army is not capable, although of overwhelming numbers, to keep the ailies from getting into the capital.

It is now generally admitted that one of the objects of the allies will be punitive. Tuan, if captured, may be put to death. While having for its main object the restoration of order, the allies' column will naturally seek to secure possession of the leaders of the revolt and even of members of the royal family if information is secured that the Empress Dowager was a party to the killing of foreigners.

In view of the determination of the foreign commanders not to proceed to Pekin with their present force, the Government believes that every possible chance of rescuing even one foreigner from the hands of the mob in the capital has been removed. It cannot understand why the foreign Admirals should deem a force of 50,000 men necessary. Japan is sending between 15,000 and 20,000 additional troops to Taku and Russia is expected to despatch a force equally large. Why, in these circumstances, the allies now ashore do not press on to Tien-Fin at least, and hold that place until the Japanese and Russian reënforcements arrive, is inexplicable to the Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps here. The officials are fairly beartsick over what they believe to be the timidity of the commanders of the allies.

The Government is understood to have heard nothing from any of the Powers in regard to the deductions of intentions which its cert.

The Government is understood to have heard nothing from any of the Powers in regard to the declarations of intentions which it sent to the European Governments and Japan. In effect these declarations were that the United States were opposed to the partition of China and would use their military forces only for the restoration of order and the protection of American citizens. Informally the Government has been assured by most of the Powers that their present intention is to act harmoniously with the United States to restore order and protect foreigners, but nothing has been said by them about the future. The declaration of the United States against partition is in line with the policy of Great Britain and Japan, and seemingly with that of Germany as announced by the Kaiser in his speech to the departing troops at Withelmshaven on Tuesday.

MISSIONARIES WHO ESCAPED.

Three Cable Despatches Received by Missionar Societies Here. Two cable messages were received vesterda

by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions at 154 Fifth avenue. The first was: "SHANGHAL, July 5 .- Safe. Japan. MORRIS. The Rev. Mr. Morris is a son of Theodore W. Morris, a commission merchant of this city. His station was at Nonaking, but recently he had been at Kuling, a mountain resort, which is shout 450 miles up the Yang-tse River. All the missionaries at Kuling were ordered to the coast, as an uprising in the south of China would entirely cut off that point from civilization. From the construction of the despatch Robert E. Speer, one of the secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, was inclined to believe that it had been sent by Mr. Morris just prior to his sailing to Japan.

The other despatch came to Dr. Arthur J. Brown from Dr. Charles F. Johnson. It was as follows:

Brown from Dr. Charles F. Johnson. It was as follows:
"JULY 5.—Tehowfu safe. Tsingtan."
Dr. Johnson was stationed at Tehowfu. Tsingtan is a German city in the territory of Kiao Chou, which was seized by the Germans a few years ago when some of their missionaries were murdered. At Tsingtan the Germans are building a modern city, with docks, warehouses and fortifications. The last accounts received in this city previous to the above cable stated that besides Dr. Johnson there were three other missionaries at Tchowfu, the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Farris and Miss E. E. Fleming. It is thought that they made their way overland to Tsingtan and are under the protection of the German flag.

The American Bible Society received a cable-gram from the Rev. Mr. Gammon that he was safe. The despatch was dated Shanghai. Mr. Gammon had charge of the sub-station at Tien-Tsin and it was the first information received from him since the trouble began at that point.

GRIEF MAKES THE POPE ILL. Much Affected by the News of the Murder of Missionaries in China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 6. - The Daily News' Rome correspondent says that the Pope's agitation and grief over the loss of some of the missionaries in China and the uncertainty as to the fate of the others are affecting his health and are causing his physician much concern. His Holiness has ordered masses for the repose of the souls of the missionaires who have been killed and prayers for the safety; of the

Italy to Send Three More Warships

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, July 5 .- At a Ministerial council to-day t was decided to order three more warships to prepare immediately for departure for China. An appropriation of 3,000,000 lire was sanctioned for the purpose of the Italian expedition.

Chinese Situation Affects Shares in London Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 5.-The stock market was de

moralized to-day on the alarming reports from China. Chines: 414s fell 514, 5s 41/4 and the rail way loan 5.

McKinley's Message to the Kaiser.

WASHINGTON, July 5. - President McKinley this afternoon sent the following cablegram to the Emperor of Germany:

Beriin

'The confirmation of the murder of your Majesty's Minister in Pekin leads me to tender to your Majesty and to the family of Baron Von Ketteler my sorrowful condolences and those of the American people. WILLIAM MCKINLET."

THE AMERICANS IN PEKIN.

List Made Out by the State Department-No Certain That All Are in the Legation. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The State Department has been unable to get a complete list of the Americans in Pekin, but according to the Department register and to letters received by the Department from persons in this country the following are supposed to have been in the American Legation when the outbreak against

Minister Conger, Mrs. Conger, Miss Laura Conger, the Minister's daughter; Miss Mary Pierce, a niece of Mrs. Conger; Mrs. M. S Woodward of Chicago and Miss Woodward her daughter; Miss Cecil E. Payne, Herbert G. Squires of New York, Secretary of the Legation Mrs. Squires and several of her children, said to number six or eight; William G. Bainbridge of Iowa, Second Secretary of Legation, and Fleming Cheshire, interpreter.

It is not known positively that Mrs. Squire and her children and Mr. Bainbridge were in Pekin when the anti-foreign attacks began. Mrs. Woodward, Miss Woodward and Miss

Mrs. Woodward, Miss Woodward and Miss Pierce were guests of Mrs. Conger and Miss Conger as late as May 5. The information concerning the presence of these ladies in Pekin comes from Mr. M. S. Woodward of Chicago, the husband of Mrs. Woodward.

The Rev. Judson Smith of New York furnished the Department with this list of Congregational missionaries from the United States in Pekin: The Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., the Rev. C. Ewing, Mrs. Ewing and two children, Mrs. Louise Russel, Miss Virginia C. Murdock, M. D. and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lyon.

The Department has no information as to the fate of any foreigner in the Chinese capital except that of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, who was murdered on June 16.

Several davs ago the Secretary of the Navy inquired of Admiral Kempff what officers were in Pekin with the American relief force of 55. The following message was received from Admiral Kempff last night:

"Cheffoo, July 4.—Myers, Oregon, commands force Pekin. Captain Hall, Dr. Lippitt also there."

there."

Capt. John T. Myers was born in Germany and appointed to the Marine Corps in 1887 from Georgia. Capt. N. H. Hali was born in Texas and appointed from the same State in September, 1891. Dr. Thomas M. Lippitt is an assistant surgeon in the navy and comes from Virginia, from which State he was appointed in June, 1898.

MARY CONDIT SMITH IN PEKIN. Lieut. Key Left Her With the Congers When He Returned to Tokto

Mary Condit Smith of this city, sister to Mrs. Albert L. Key, wife of Lieut. Key, the United States Naval Attaché at Pekin and Tokio, was visiting the Keys when the trouble in China broke out. At that time Lieut. Key and his party were in Pekin, but before the situation became desperate Lieut. Key returned to Tokio. It was supposed for a time that he, too, was sharing the trials of the situation at Pekin, but sharing the trials of the situation at Pekin, but a despatch from him to the Navy Department, dated Tokio, relieved the anxiety of his friends. Nothing has been heard of or from his sister-in-law, however, and her friends, in view of the reported massacre of all Chiristians in Pekin, have been anxious as to her safety. Yesterday their fears were increased by the receipt of a cable from Tokio from Lieut. Key to Cyrus Field Judson of 135 Broadway which said that Key had left Miss Smith with the family of Minister Conger in Pekin. Miss Smith is a sister of Mrs. Judson, and also of Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Governor General of Cuba.

A report was published last evening that Mr Judson had received nows from the Mr A report was pulpushed last evening that Mr. Judson had received news from the State Department of Miss Smith's death. Mr. Judson said later that he had received no news of his sisterial-law other than that contained in the despatch from Lieut. Key. Miss Smith is not a missionary. She was born in Buffalo, where her family lived for many years.

LETTER FROM MINISTER CONGER. Written on May 26 and Tells of the Growing Opposition to Foreigners.

Des Moines, Ia., July 5 .- A letter was received here to-day by Mrs. Ida H. Conger from her prother-in-law, E. H. Conger, United States Minister to China. The letter was dated May 26 and is as follows:

The times grow more exciting every day. The opposition to missionaries and all foreigners is worse than it has been for thirty years, hence I am unusually busy. The Woodwards of Chicago are still with us. They are here to stay until the middle of June. We are still in the city (Pekin), but hope to move up to the hills within ten days. It will be quite warm there, but we shall miss the dirt of the city. I inclose pictures of our apartments, of myself at my desk and of the American legation including beside the Minister, First Secretary Squires of New York, Second Secretary Bainbridge of Council Bluffs and Interpreter Chesshire, formerly of lows, but who has been connected

A Battalion to Sail on the Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Orders were issued to day directing that a pattalion of the Fifteenth Infantry be hurried with all possible speed to War Department is to have a bat-talion sail on board the transport Sumner for the Philippines on the 15th of the present month. The headquarters of the regiment is at Plattsburg barracks, and it is from there that the first battalion will be sent. The Sumner will go by way of Nagasaki, and if necessary the troops on board will be di-verted and sent to China to reënforce the Amer-ican military force under Gen. Chaffee. The Sumner is expected to make the voyage in at least thirty days and will be able to add to the American expedition about 450 men. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who is to be Gen. MacArthur's chief of staff at Manila, will also sail on the Sumner. War Department is to have a bat-

SHOT AT ALVAN CLARK'S One Son-in-Law of the Lens-Maker Held for Killing Another.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 5 .- Charles R. Eastman, an instructor in Harvard College, who married a daughter of the late Alvan Clark, the famous lensmaker, is held without bail, charged with the murder last evening of Richard H. Grogan, who also married a daughter of Mr. Clark. In the District Court this morning Eastman pleaded not guilty the case was continued to next Monday, the prisoner being locked up in the jail. Belle Bryan, a housemaid, who said that she heard Grogan in

in the jail. Belle Bryan, a housemaid, who said that she heard Grogan in his dying moments exclaim that he had been murdered, was put under bonds as a witness. The police say they have a witness who saw Eastman and Grogan in a scuffle, but refuse to give out his name.

The shooting occurred on the Brookline street estate of Mr. Clark, and the police are trying to aspertain whether the shooting was done purposely or was accidental. A thorough investigation is being made under the direction of Chief of Police Cloyes.

The version of the affair given by Eastman through his counsel is that the tragedy was accidental, although he cannot explain exactly how it occurred, only assigning as a possible cause the fact that the revolver which figured in the affair was an old one and slightly out of order. He and Grogan, he says, were practising target shooting, each of them having a revolver. After a shot from Eastman's revolver Grogan fell to his knees and said, "Charlie, you've shot me," and then, raising his own revolver, fired a shot at Eastman, which inflicted a slight fiesh wound in the latter's thigh. Eastman immediately assisted Grogan into the house and three physicians were summoned. Grogan died eight minutes after the shot was fired from a wound in his left breast. A paper target found in the yard today substantiates the statement as to pistol practice.

Mayor Champlin was near by and reported the matter to the police. After a long consultation Deputy Chief Batchelder was

Mayor Champin was near by and reported the matter to the police. After a long consultation Deputy Chief Batchelder was sent late last night to place Eastman under arrest. After the latter had been taken to police headquarters, accompanied by his counsel, there was another long conference in the office of Chief Cloyes, and then Eastman was locked up.

office of Chief Cloyes, and then Eastman was locked up.

Apparently Eastman and Grogan were good friends. They were together yesterday afternoon and went to Captain's Island, which is not far from their house. They also dined together. There are rumors, which the police will investigate, that Eastman and Grogan were at odds over the disposition of the Clark property. For some time before and after the death of Alvan Clark stories were current that all was not peace and

disposition of the Clark property. For some time before and after the death of Alvan Clark stories were current that all was not peace and happiness in the Clark household. It is said that Mr. Clark do not become reconciled to his daughter's marriage to Mr. Crogan until a few weeks before he died.

The Clark estate consists of two houses near the foot of Brookline street, Cambridgeport. One is a large double house, in one part of which lives the Grogan family. In another a lawyer lives, and across the lawn the Eastman family dwell. The last named house is where Alvan Clark lived many years. The targets were placed about seventy-five feet from the houses. It is understo d that Eastman and Grogan were about to take up the business of lens making in the shop used by Mr. Clark before his death. Grogan bought out the interests of the other heirs in the lens business and conducted the establishment.

CANDIDATES TO CONFER.

PRESIDENT INVITES GOV. ROOSEVELT

TO CANTON The Governor Accepts and Is Now on the Way-He Will See Hanna in Cleveland To-day-Incidents of His Remarkable Journey Yesterday-Speech in a Heavy Rain.

CHICAGO, July 5 .- Gov. Roosevelt arrived here from his trip to Oklahoma at 7 o'clock tonight and two hours later left for Canton to consult with the President. He will stop over at Cleveland to-morrow morning and have a talk with Senator Hanna, Chairman of the National Committee, regarding plans for the campaign. The Governor's visit to the President is unexpected. He had planned to go to Oyster Bay after reaching Chicago this evening This morning at Quincy, where a big demonstration was held in his honor, the Governor received a telegram from the President requesting him to come to Canton before going nome. The message was not merely a social invitaion, but rather a request for a consultation on matters of public moment. The Governor replied immediately that he would be in Canton to-morrow. He took the opportunity presented to see Chairman Hanna, when plans for Gov. Roosevelt's further active work in the campaign will be discussed, and possibly a schedule of dates and places for the more important meetings will be agreed upon.

The Governor concluded his tour to-night pretty well tired out as to his voice, but other wise in splendid trim, considering the fact that in four days he has travelled about 2,000 miles and has made between seventy and eighty speeches. The continual open-air speaking has had such an effect upon his voice that this afternoon it almost gave out.

The tour has been remarkable in showing both the unusual popularity of the Governor in the West and the enthusiasm for the national principles which he advocates. No place alons the long line of his route was either too small or too antagonistic to turn out a cheering crowd and it was the same in the corn and wheat fields of Kansas as in the manufacturing towns of Illinois. One of the striking scenes of the trip was at Kewanee this afternoon. There the Governor held a big crowd in close attention

Kewawee is a manufacturing town of about 1,200 inhabitants. When the Governor's train reached it at & o'clock this afternoon half the population was massed about the station. With the band playing, whistles shricking and guns booming and men and women cheering, the Governor stepped from his car to a platform that had been erected for him to speak from. Not three minutes before he had excused himself from those who were talking to him and had gone to lie down for a much-needed rest in his stateroom. But he jumped up with his ever ready vigor. In two or three minutes the crowd cheered wildly. Senator Cullom, who accompanied the Governor to-day, jumped about the platform waving his hat with the energy of a school boy.

The Governor pitched at once into the silver question. He had told the folks that their prosperity depended upon their own endeavors, but that while no law could make them prosperous an evil law could nullify the hardest efforts "Let old man well enough alone," he cried, while the crowd cheered. Just at that moment a terrific downpour of rain came with the suddenness of a cloudburst. The others on the platform made for the shelter of the car, but Gov. Roose veit kept right along.

"I don't care if you don't," he shouted, and the crowd yelled. The chairman of the local committee rushed to him with an umbrella. Waving the umbrella away the Governor talked on with the rain beating down upon him, and the crowd in their enthusiasm forgot that it was being soaked.

"We know where our party stands!" the Governor cried. "It's for the dollar worth 100 cents. The folks at Kansas City are still trying to find out where they stand. The forty-eight cent dollar people seem to have only 48 per cent. of belief in it."

It was still pouring when the signal was given for the train to start, but the Governor remained long enough to shake hands with the folks near

Mo., where he spoke for a few minutes to 1,500 persons. There he was met by a reception committee from Quincy. That bustling little city made a gala day offit. The Governor was played with a dash and skill that was simply irdriven from the railroad station to the Newcombe Hotel, where a public reception was held. Then a procession was formed and the Governor, escorted by the McKiniey-Roosevelt Rough Rider Campaign Club, Troop A, the first to be formed of a number of similar campaign organizations in the West, drove to Court House Square and delivered an address to an audience that numbered fully 1,000. What makes this demonstration the more remarkable is that Quincy has hitherto gone Democratic. Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Walter Fieldhouse, Secretary of the Illinois State Committee, and Chairman Jones of the Executive Committee, went along with the Governor from Quincy. On the way to Chicago he made speeches at Plymouth, Macomb, Bushnell, Avon, Abingdon, Galesburg, Galva, Kewanee and Aurora. At each place a cheering crowed greeted him, At Galesburg the Governor spoke from a stand on the Knox University campus on the very spot on which occurred one of the historic debates between Lincoln and Douglas. Five thousand men and women applauded him. Aurora gave him a very enthusiastic welcome. A, the first to be formed of a number of simuar

PRESIDENT'S CALLERS MANY.

His Door Opened to All Who Wish to Greet

Him-Notification Plans. CANTON, Ohio, July 5.—The President is going to stay here at least till the end of the month. He said so to-day to a man who called to arrange for a party of friends who want to pay their respects. The tide of callers is unabated. Most of Canton's population must have seen the President by this time, but many returned to present out-of-town guests and every stranger who comes to town wends his way up the Market street hill. A gracious welcome is accorded to all. If the caller simply wants to see the President the latter comes to the porch, shakes hands. says a few pleasant words and retires. Those who

latter comes to the porch, shakes hands, says a few pleasant words and retires. Those who call on business state their errands to Secretary Cortelyou, who disposes of it if possible. Friends and personal acquaintances often go into the house for a visit.

Preparations for the notification next Thursdayare receiving attention. If the President has his way it will probably be the only big occasion of the campaign in which he will perfonally figure. It is pretty certain that the President will make only one party address, the speech of acceptance. There is every indication of an enormous crowd. Plans have not been officially announced, but it is understood that they will not materially differ from those of 1896. There will be speeches from the most prominent men of the party following Senator Ledge's formal notification on behalf of the committee, and then a luncheon will be served in a tent on the lawn. The committee will arrive on a special train at 11 o'clock, and by the time all have spoken the lines of the campaign will be well proclaimed. The Grand Army and Thaver bands have been engaged for the day for evert and concert purposes. A conspleuous delegation will be the survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, the President during his stay here and were informed that they would be mostcordially welcomed. They selected notification day.

Fatal Fire at Nahant.

BOSTON, July 5 .- A bunch of firecrackers set off in the rear of Walter I. Wiley's bowling alley on Bass Point road, Nahant, about midnight last night cau ed the death of Mr. Wiley, burned a score of small buildings and gave the summer residents of Nahant the biggest fire scare they have had in some years. The fire-crackers evidently smouldered some time, and at 3 o'clock this morning the bowling alley burst into flames. The boys who sleep in the building heard Wiley pound on the door and call to them to get out, as the place was burning. After the fire Wiley's charred remains were found in the ruins.

Musical Instruments. J. HOWARD FOOTE, 31 CORTLANDT STREET.

OMPLETE LINE OF GUITARS, BANJOS, MAN-DOLINS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, ETC. Wholesale and Retail.

HE **OVER-ATE** JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE **TABLETS CURED HIM** IMMEDIATELY.

DEDHAMS POLO CHAMPIONS CRACK TEAM OF THE COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER BEATEN.

Fifteen Thousand Spectators at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds-Winners Play a Grand Uphill Game - Goodwin Scores Final

Goal in Grand Style Amid Enthusiasm. Piuck, stamina and determination on the part of the Dedham players won the final game of the Polo Association championship at the Parade Grounds, Prospect Park, yesterday afternoon, after the most exciting contest of the series, against the Country Club of Westchester, the holders of the title. At the end of the fourth period, the dashing uphill play of the Massachusetts team had deprived the Country Club of the lead they held throughout, and the score stood a tie at six goals each. With men and ponies thoroughly tired from the long struggle, the game was continued without rest, while 15,000 spectators velled wildly at each vicious stroke or clever stop, until W. H. Goodwin, the old Harvard half-mile runner, made the final goal that transferred the championship from Westchester

to Dedham. The winners played in characteristic style, and, as in the game with Meadow Brook on Monday, were entirely at fault during the early portion of the game, while their opponents rolled up goals in rapid succession. The visitors were exceedingly popular with the crowd. and their supporters did not lose heart, but pointed out that the superior stamina of the New England ponies was sure to tell in a grinding finish. Taken altogether, the mounts of the Dedham players outclassed those of the Country Club, though Lawrence Waterbury made great use of a beautiful dun pony that rivalled in effectiveness a dapple gray bestrode by Goodwin, which showed the greatest speed and wisdom of the Dedham lot. The tide of fortune appeared to change from the time a melancholy looking spaniel wandered onto the field in the third period. The dog, which was later styled the Dedham mascot, stayed in the thick of the play, dodging mailets and ponies' hoofs, until the game ended.

Play began with the Dedhams defending the southern goal, and the ball was almost continually in their quarters. The ponies were fresh, however, and moved so rapidly that frequent shots for goal by the Country Club players went wide of the mark, nearly six minutes elapsed before "Monte" Waterbury aroused enthusiasm among the coterie of Westchest r supporters seated the ball through the posts and scoring first blood for the Country Club, The ice once broken, the Westchester quartette played with a dash and skill that was simply irresistible. The Waterbury brothers were especially noticeable. J. M. cut in with some
finely placed drives, and in 45 seconds scored
the second goal. Then Lawrence Waterbury
took a hand in the scoring and, coming through
from the back, followed the ball up until it
rolled fairly between the posts in three seconds
slower time than his brother took to make the

roiled fairly between the posts in three seconds slower time than his brother took to make the previous goal.

With the score 3 to 0 against them the Dedhams made a determined effort to stem the tide. They took the offensive and quickly had the Country Club on the anxious seat, but poor placing in the shot for goal nullified the effect of the attack. A reckless, but successful dash of J. M. Waterbury between a Dedham iplayer and the boundary rail resulted in the ball spinning fairly in a line for the Dedham goal, but Goodwin on his dapple gray just got up in time to save further score. With the ball in the corner of the field near the visitors' goal, a change of ponies took place. The New Englanders also changed their mailets. The new sticks worked well for less than half a minute after the the ball was put in play again, Forbes scored the first goal for Dedham. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., made another goal for the Country Club, before the period ended, but the leaders were penalized half a point for fouling and the score stood: Country Club, 345; Dedham, I.

The Country Club players appeared careless at the opening of the second period and did not show the accuracy displayed in the early part of the game. The Massachusetts men with a flash of clever team work carried the ball down the field twice but failed at the critical moments to drive it through the posts. The play then shifted to midfield, where the Westchester men by clever finesse got control after a display of pretty polo by both sides.

It was some time before the Country Club territory when the gong sounded to end the period and five seconds later Goodwin sent it through the posts making the score: Country Club territory when the gong sounded to end the period and five seconds later Goodwin sent it through the posts making the score: Country Club, 4%; Dedham, 2.

Forbes opened the third period with a grand run which reminded the spectators of his sensational plays against Meadow Brook, but he was again erratic on the deciding stroke and the ball out and h Previous goal.
With the score 3 to 0 against them the Ded-

J. M. Waterbury scored a lightning goal, 29

Country Club score to 5 against 3 for the Dedhams.

J. M. Waterbury scored a lightning goal, 29 seconds after the final period started, but this only served to put the New Englanders on their mettle. From that moment they played perfect polo and outclassed the Country Club at every point. Weld scored in 1 minute 36 seconds. Then the ball was kept almost entirely in the middle of the field for two minutes. Ponies and men showed the effect of the fast work, and with ten minutes to play a change of mounts took place. Shortly after resuming Goodwin picked the ball up beautifully and a goal appeared imminent, when J. M. Waterbury, Jr., cut in and hurled it back when within a few feet of the line. Again the Dedhams sent the sphere forward, only to be stopped again by the same player, while the crowd yelled itself hoarse at the splendid defence. The Dedhams, however, would not be denied and Crane lifted for a goal after all the others had overridden the ball.

The Dedham goal was in danger a few moments after play resumed, but by pretty team work they carried the ball into their opponents, quarters. It was returned to midfield and driven to Forbes on the outskirts of the other contestants. Before the Country Club ponies could catch his fast mount, he reached the goal and whipped the ball intrough in clean style, tying the Country Club score.

Only three minutes and forty seconds of the period remained and the excitement was intense. The crowd, which had been orderly until then, broke the ropes in places. Time expired without a score, with the ball near the Dedham goal.

On being ordered to play until a core resulted, the Dedham quartette went to wo k with a vim that was irrest tible. Two minutes later the Country Cub players were grouped in front of their goal in a vain endeavor te negative the whirlwind rush of the visitors. With scarcely room to swing his mallet and no time to take deliberate aim, Goodwin rose to the occasion. He delivered a blow that sent the ball hard and fast

through the ranks of the defenders and scored the winning point. The final score was Dedham, 7; Country Club of Westchester, 6. D. F. Savage of the Rockaway Hunt Club was referee and Dr. H. A. Souther and Leon W. Manton, timers.

The line-up and summary follow:

Country Club of Westchester—No. 1, Eugene Reynal; No. 2, John E. Cowdin; No. 3, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; back, Lawrence Waterbury. Dedham—No. 1, Allan Forbes; No. 2 E. M. Weld; No. 3, W. C. Goodwin; back, Joshua Crane, Jr. FIRST PERIOD.

Goals. Name and Club. 71
1. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Country Club. 5
2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Country Club. 0
3. Lawrence Waterbury, Country Club. 0
4. Forbes, Dedham. 6
5. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Country Club. 1
One half pensity against Country Club. 1
Club. 314: Dedham, 1.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Country Club. 18.
Goodwin, Dedham. 1
Country Club. 414: Dedham, 2. THIRD PERIOD.

SECOND PERIOD

1 Forbes, Dedham 6 40 2 Reynal, Country Club 1 25 15 penalty against Country Club. Country Club, 5; Dedham, 3. FOURTH PERIOD. 

The remaining matches in the annual tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club for the Blizzard cups will be held as follows: Friday, July 6-Staten Island vs. Philadelphia Free-

booters.
Wednesday, July 11—Winners of June 30 vs. winners of July 3.
Friday, July 13—Winners of July 4 vs. winners of July 6.
Monday, July 16—Winners of July 11 vs. winners of July 13. The schedule for the Cedarhurst Challenge cup is in this order: Saturday, July 7-Meadow Brook 2 vs. Philadel-phia 1. Monday, July 9-Devon vs. Country Club of West-

chester. Tuesday, July 10-Rockaway vs. Philadelphia Freebooters.
Thursday, July 12-Winners of July 7 vs. winners of July 9. Saturday, July 14-Winners of July 10 vs. win-ners of July 12. The matches are all for teams of four under the regular handicaps. Play each day will be-gin at 4:30 P. M. Individual prizes are added each year by the Rockaway Club in the Cedar-hurst cup event. The record for this trophy is:

1895, won by Rockaway (2d team); 1896, won by Rockaway (2d team); 1897, won by Country Club of Westchester; 1898, won by Meadow Brook; 1898, won by Devon. The trophy will become the property of the team winning it three times.

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

Independence Day on the Path Signalized by Record Breaking. ings of the Fourth instructive in several ways. Floyd McFarland, a big hardy sprint racer and a star handicap rider from scratch, took Jimmie Michael into forty-five seconds faster than the best world's record. As Michael was beaten by only three yards he also rode faster than the record. At the same time Johnny Nelson of Chicago was defeating H. E. Caldwell of Manchester in a twenty-five mile race at Bridgeport and travelling at a pace better even than McFarland's.

31 minutes and 45 seconds and continuing. lowered the world's record for twenty-five miles by nearly two minutes. During the same red-letter afternoon the amateur cracks were getting in their fine work. John Lake at Berkeley Oval made a new amateur world's record for ten miles when he defeated King, although the latter was a recog-

McFarland rode twenty miles in 32 minutes

and 50 seconds. Nelson covered the distance in

teur world's record for ten miles when he defeated King, alth ugh the latter was a recognized crack at pace rollowing, while Lake was regarded as a sprint-race rider.

Apparently the game is still only partly developed in the direction of pacing by motor cycles. It is amazing to think of such jumps past the record as those made on Wednesday, Developments seem to show that motor pacing is far more superior to human pacing than has been supposed, and they also demonstrate that the same men under proper conditions can keep on increasing their speed incredibly. The motor tandems offer very little more protection from the wind than the ordinary ones, and even when the fact that with motor machines there is little or no changing of pace is considered the increased speed of the men who follow is not sufficiently explained. The one reasonable supposition is that the crack riders have all along been able, under favoring conditions, to follow faster pace than they could get. The experimental stage of the machines and the inadequate banking of the tracks have held down the speed of the motor cycles, but with better machines the operators are getting bolder on the same tracks. Last year the best record for twenty miles was Elkes's 33 minutes 45 -45 seconds. Archie McEachern lowered it a fortuight ago to 33 minutes 35 seconds. McFarland rode the distance in 32 minutes 60 seconds and Nelson in 31 minutes 45 seconds. McFarland rode the distance in 32 minutes 60 seconds and Nelson in 31 minutes 45 seconds. In best record for twenty-five miles was 42 minutes 21-5 seconds, 34 so by Elkes, and Nelson's time of 30 minutes 45 seconds is a phenomenal cut. Nelson is a professional pace follower who has always been reckoned as a dangerous man. McFarland's victory over Michael in less than record time justifies the predictions of many of the "talent" who have said that if he would take to it "Mac" could beat the world at pace following for middle distances.

lowing for middle distances.

Bridgeport, July 5.—At the twenty-five-mile motor-paced match race on the Pleasure Beach track yesterday afternoon John H. Nelson, Stockholm, Sweden, lowered the world's record by nearly two minutes. He went it in 39 minutes 45 seconds, while the existing record was 41 minutes 40 4-5 seconds. On his pacing machine were Kent and Ruel of Boston. Nelson lowered records from five miles up and the third, sixth and seventh were done in 1 minute 31 seconds each. His opponent was Harry E. Caldwell of Manchester, N. H., who was paced by Henshaw and Hedstrom of New York city. Fred P. Kent, Boston, won the one-mile open in 2 minutes 19 3-5 seconds, and J. D. Cooper the one-mile amateur in 2 minutes 16 seconds. Kent and Duel won the five-mile motor tandem race in 7 minutes 28 seconds.

The New York State Division, L. A. W., is sending out a postal card to all members who have failed to renew on which is made the most dignified and potent appeal ever put forth by the division. At the top of the card it is succinctly stated: "The advantage of membership in the L. A. W. is the power of organization."

or cutting leg syaps or heavy springs—all tortures in warm weather. We accompilish this with our patent truss, whose pads keep truss in rigid polition by suction. Hardest exercise cut not move truss from place. Every strain is INSTANTLY counteracted by our antitude pod. Hiss and string left free Perfect hidding guaranteed by our durable, light and watering of perfect dirturs. Experimenting in worth-less "methods" ended.

CHAS. CLUTHE CO., 29 East 14th St. bet Mi Av and Union Sq., N. Y. BOOK FREE Close Saturdays 1, P. M. Closed Sundays